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SPEECH OF MR. MEMMINGER, COMMISSIONER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

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Before the Senate of North Carolina, on
the Bill to confer Banking Privileges on the
Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Charleston
Rail Road Company.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Senate:

I feel deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred in assigning me a seat in this august body, and in inviting me now to address you. I am satisfied that this is due to no merit on my part, but has been awarded by your courtesy as a token of respect for the state whose organ I am, and of interest in the objects of my mission. I rejoice that the auspices under which we advance to this discussion are so favorable. Your new constitution has just gone into operation, and you, the first legislature created by it, are now to give tone to a new period of the state's existence. You, to whom the people have delivered the helm of government under a new system, are now to decide whether the ample domain entrusted to your care shall continue in its present actual condition, or whether by infusing new life and energy throughout its extent, you may not advance the happiness and prosperity of your country.

What then is this actual condition, and is it so advantageous as to induce you to seek its continuance? Unfortunately for us all, one dark picture is but too true a sketch of both our states. Their roads are indeed thronged with travellers, but the footprints are all in one direction. It is a tide to which there is no return, on which is departing the wealth and population of our country. Behind it desolation follows, and obliterate the very vestiges of civilization. In sections of your state, where it would seem that nature had been lavish of her bounty—where a fertile soil apparently holds out encouragement to the farmer, the same disastrous influences are actively at work. From the fertile river lands near your sea coast, up to the very foot of the mountains, the same scenes are exhibited, and the planters upon the Cape Fear abandon his hearth and his household gods, and in his precipitous course to the West, joins the already hurrying thrifter from the Yadkin and the Catawba. Turn where you will, deserted fields, dilapidated habitations, and a discontented people meet your eye; and in some portions of the state, the ancient forest is again reclaiming its dominion over the ruined works of man. That these are not mere phantoms of the imagination, I appeal to the Senators who surround me. I appeal to the declaration made by your internal improvement convention, which I now have before me.

Will any man undertake to assign a sufficient reason for this state of things, thus equally affecting the different sections of your country? If the population or unhealthiness of the lower country be assigned as a cause, I will point to the fertile and healthy regions of the upper country, where the same scenes are exhibited. Why is it that Mockleburg and Lincoln and Burke and Rutherford—why is it that Rowan and Iredell and Davidson and Buncombe do not exhibit the vigor which pervades the rest of our country, and there at least arrest the tide by which is gushing out the life blood of the state? Their treasures are exceeded by no portion of the world. They are competent to furnish means of enjoyment and happiness to every class of mankind, from the mere utilitarian to the most romantic imagination. Not the far famed valley of Aosta, nor the more classic vale of Tempe, furnish retreats more inviting than the beautiful and sequestered dells of Burke and Rutherford. There too, may be found a Pelion and an Ossa; and if the snow clad Olympus be wanting to complete the picture, the splendid carpet of the Bald Mountain ridge can furnish ample compensation. Would you have the rush of waters—the bounding cataract clothed in its snowy wreath! Here too it presents itself, and in a guise which would charm the very nymphs of Delphi.

But these are mere secondary advantages, which may serve to allure the traveller and to attract the curious. North Carolina commands elements far more powerful. Within the single county of Lincoln, there are treasures which to the state are invaluable. The iron mines of this region equal, if they do not exceed, any in the world. The ores are of so fine a quality that in their crude state they are almost malleable so rich that they repay the most wasteful and injudicious smelting, and so abundant that they are to be found in every direction. At hand there is prepared the most abundant water power, and a profusion of all the means of turning it to the best account. On the banks of the Catawba River alone, there is a site even more inviting than

Lowell in Massachusetts—a place which nature has as it were marked out as the seat of Manufactures. A mountain arrests the river, and behind its broad barrier protects the country below; a small valley on one side is left, as if to tempt the formation of a canal to conduct the water, while around the other side the river rushes down a precipitous channel, until after tumbling and chasing along a descent of some 30 feet, it returns near the position from whence it started. On every side around, extends a country fertile in all the products of the soil, and the river itself, navigable for a considerable distance above and below, furnishes a natural channel both for distributing the supplies of the manufactories, and of bringing food for their consumption. On one side of you is the cotton grower, ready to supply you with his raw material, on the other the consumer, both anxious that you should save them the expense of transportation from the sea coast market. These advantages are not peculiar to this spot—but from the banks of the Yadkin and throughout the Western counties, they exist without stint, free as the best gifts of Heaven to man.

And yet there they stand unimproved, nay almost unknown, and the country around, which should be teeming with all the wealth of an active population, lies desolate and waste. Upon the banks of your streams, where should be exhibited the thriving bustle of the manufactory, silence has dominion, interrupted only by the hoarse rush of the river; and if any eye is there to mark what might be done, it is that of the stranger who is wondering at the apathy exhibited around him.

Let me ask why is all this? Why is it that the sons of the North have seized all the treasures which their country offers—nay, have converted the rocks of Massachusetts, and the sands of Connecticut and Rhode Island into seats of civilization; into towns and villages, diffusing around them wealth and prosperity? Why is it that with advantages, which nature has denied them—with every source of national wealth within reach, we stand still—nay, are continually receding, while they are advancing with all the energy and vigor of youth? Sir, the reason is but too obvious. I blush to confess it. It is owing to ourselves, to the want of public spirit among the people of the south, to their neglect of all those means upon which is founded national happiness, to the refusal to develop and to open avenues to the resources of the country. Sir, I am not mistaken in assigning these as the causes. Tell me not that the more fertile lands of the West, and the emigration thereby produced have been the cause. Look at Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan! Have they not for years been draining from Massachusetts and Connecticut a tide fully equal to that which has flowed from us to Alabama and Mississippi? And yet is Massachusetts or Connecticut reduced to the state in which we find our selves? No sir; there they stand like goodly matrons with their blooming children, erect with conscious pride, their youthful vigor yet un fading—their energies strengthened by the advance of time; like Cornelia with her children, they can proudly exclaim these are my jewels. While we, already yielding to dependency, are bending under the decrepitude of a premature old age.

Mr. Speaker, this must not—shall not be. The sons of the South will advance to the rescue; we will not abandon our country, but are resolved to seize upon the spirit of the age, and amid all its inventions, endeavor to find some one to elevate the character and condition of the South—to develop its resources and stay the wounds through which its life is ebbing. It is a source of congratulation that to this state is due the honor of originating the plan by which we propose to effect so important a change. Sir, North Carolina again has the honor of pointing out the path. In the days of the Revolution she first gave birth to a declaration of Independence, and manfully did she maintain the position to which it led. Again she has indicated a remedy, and I trust that again, as in the days of King's Mountain and of Guilford, she will unite with her sister of the South and strike boldly for the prize.

I hold in my hand, sir, the proceedings of a Convention held at Raleigh in 1833, on the subject of internal improvements, over which presided Governor Swain, one of your most distinguished citizens, and to whom is due the tribute of every friend of this great cause. This Convention proposed the identical plan now before us of constructing a Rail Road across the Blue Ridge to Tennessee, to cross the Mountains at some point with which North Carolina might join a Rail Road from the east. This plan was declared perfectly feasible, and an estimate was submitted in a report signed by Duncan Cameron, which advocated and pointed out the proper measures to be

taken by the state for its successful accomplishment. These gentlemen, with a sagacity beyond all praise, developed the effects which would thus be produced upon the state at large, and brought to view a survey and report made by a competent and practical Engineer. In this report, the natural union between North and South Carolina in such works is alluded to, and it is stated—that the geographical division to the South Carolina line naturally falls in with the system of internal improvement contemplated by North Carolina, whose western frontier includes the head waters of the Tennessee. It then proposes a Rail Road from Newbern, by way of Fayetteville and Charlotte, to the foot of the Blue Ridge, and says, "it seems clear that after the place and manner of passing the Blue Ridge is decided on, the rest is easy." In commenting on the subject, the Convention say, that by way of illustration they will consider the effect to be produced on but a single item, Salt. Of this indispensable article, it is stated that Iredell county consumes on an annual average 5,000 bushels. The ordinary cost in the Eastern markets is 40 to 50 cents per bushel. It now costs when it reaches the Iredell planter \$1 50 cents per bushel, making from 100 to 110 cents per bushel for transportation. It is supposed that this, by Rail Road, may be reduced to 25 cents. Thus showing that upon the article of salt alone, an annual tax for want of convenient transportation is levied upon one county of 3,750 dollars. Suppose upon a moderate calculation, that there are 30 other portions of the state in a like situation; and we show by a simple process of arithmetic, exclusive of what is paid by other portions not mentioned upon the same article, there is an annual drawback upon the labor of the state of \$112,500. Carry out the principle and the mind would be overwhelmed with astonishment in the comparison.

It may well be conceived, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina deemed this Rail Road of immense importance to her, even for the development of her own resources. But when it was taken in connection with the commerce of the West, it assumed still more imposing magnitude. Of the advantages of a Southern outlet, the Convention were well aware, for they particularly bring to view the fact—that during five months, the Northern Canals are closed by ice; that of Pennsylvania four months; that of the Potomac three months; and the Ohio is generally frozen for some months. It was therefore that the scheme proposed became of an engrossing character, and would have induced the State to make every exertion for its accomplishment. But the difficulty and expense of passing through the mountains exceeded the means of North Carolina, and on that account the project was deferred.

This difficult and expensive part of the route the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company now propose to make. They undertake to scale the blue ridge at a point in your State. They propose, with united means, to overcome the barrier which you found too strong for your single power; and when an outlet is thus secured, in the language of your engineer, "the rest is easy." The path to the ocean is open both to North and South Carolina. You have already, under the charter, a right to join whatever road you please to construct; and rest assured, that should you construct that proposed by your Convention, there would be an abundant harvest both for that and for the Road to Charleston. Indeed it may well be doubted whether you will not reap the most profitable portion of the harvest.

Suppose for instance, that the Road now being constructed from Raleigh to Gaston be continued through Fayetteville, Charlotte or Salisbury, to meet the Cincinnati and Charleston Road at the foot of the mountains. Is it not obvious that all the passengers from the South or West who have gone up to Knoxville with the intention of passing on to Baltimore, Richmond, or any point North, will take the Charleston Road, until they get through the mountains; from whence your Road will conduct them directly to their destination? Will not this be the current during all the summer months; and will it not probably draw off even those from the upper parts of South Carolina and Georgia, who intend going North?

Will not the same result follow with such articles of produce as are wanted in the lower parts of North Carolina, either from the West, or from the Western counties of your own State; and will not these communications open a market, and increase the value of land all along the line? Nay, will it not open to Fayetteville an increase of trade down the river?

There is another point of view, in which this Road will still further benefit your State. Many of the passengers

who go to Charleston from the lower sections of the Road, and from Tennessee, will thence desire to go on to the North, as they now do. Of course, being unaccustomed to the sea, they will take the shortest and least dangerous navigation. As soon, therefore, as your Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road is completed, and the Steam Boat line established to Charleston, you will attract to this route all these travellers. The temptation you will offer them is a voyage of a single day between sunrise and sunset, and the avoidance of a night voyage around Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras, two of the most dangerous points upon the coast.

Thus then, you will perceive that North Carolina is vitally concerned in the project now in contemplation; and I stand here commissioned by South Carolina to offer a participation in its advantages. With our united strength, we can accomplish the undertaking and arouse our country from her prostrate condition. We can bring to the doors of our people a market for their products, and thereby procure for them at home those advantages, to seek which they are abandoning us. We can infuse new spirit into our countrymen, and direct their united energies. We can create a mighty river, which will carry through our land a stream of fertilizing prosperity. This is the object we propose to accomplish, and this the prize to be secured by making this Road.

Is this prize worthy our united efforts, and is the road to it practicable?

I was about to take it as conceded, that your grant of the charter to the Rail Road Company, last year, had decided these questions in the affirmative. But I observe that the Senate is desirous of further information. I will merely pause to point out to you the efforts making elsewhere for even a portion of this trade, in order to show you its surpassing importance.

From Massachusetts to Georgia, almost every State is now engaged, at immense expense, in endeavours to share it. New York, not satisfied with her Canal from Albany to Buffalo, is constructing a Rail Road on the same route, and she finds her account in this double communication. Massachusetts, notwithstanding the competition of the Hudson river, is pressing forward a Rail Road across the mountains from Boston to Albany, in order to secure a mere fraction of the trade. Pennsylvania, with a spirit which does honor to her sagacity, has, at the inconceivable expense of 35 millions of dollars, opened her communication with the West, and already finds the experiment successful, notwithstanding the necessity she is under of crossing the mountains on 14 inclined planes. Baltimore is urging her Rail Road with an energy beyond all praise, and has already advanced within the barrier of the mountains, at an expense and through a country which would have deterred almost any other people. Virginia is advancing in the same contest; and even the people of the District of Columbia, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have pressed forward, and are enjoying a portion of the harvest. Georgia too has extended her arms on the other side, and is urging forward to the Tennessee river, in order to cut off the portion that is within our grasp. And shall the two Carolinas alone be found absent from this glorious contention? Shall we alone, of all this gallant band, be found wanting; and thereby acknowledge our incapacity for manly emulation? Shall the statesmen of the South prove recreants to their people, and abandon the means which Heaven offers to lead prosperity back to their country—and if I may so express myself, to bind fortune in her service—aye, sir, to make fortune her slave; for every thing combines to favor the project of carrying on this commerce through our States.

Consider for a moment the difficulties encountered in the various changes which goods must undergo between New York and Cincinnati. First a Sloop must ascend the North River to Albany—then a Canal Boat must take its place to Buffalo—then another Sloop to Cleveland—then a Canal Boat to Portsmouth, and then a Steam Boat to Cincinnati. Throughout all these changes, separate agents must be employed, and additional risk and expense must be incurred. The same difficulties exist at Philadelphia, and yet they carry on a trade with advantage to both parties. But when it is considered that even this communication is obstructed by ice for great part of the year, the disadvantages are greatly increased. Upon a computation made last year, it was ascertained that at one time at least two millions of dollars worth of goods bound to the West, were frozen up in these Canals. Now the Southern Route avoids all these difficulties, it requires no changes of conveyance—no multiplication of agents—and is subject-

ed to no uncertainty in delivery, either from ice or delay. More than all, it is the least distance to the sea, and offers a market which needs the very products which the Road will convey.

Is the Road practicable physically? This question too, has been answered again and again. But the opinion of Maj. M'Neill, than whom a more scientific engineer cannot be found, is conclusive on this point. He expresses "his decided conviction, not only of the ENTIRE PRACTICABILITY OF THE PROJECT, BUT OF ITS COMPARATIVELY EASY EXECUTION."

But nothing can be more conclusive of the faith of South Carolina in the scheme, than the fact that she has subscribed towards it one million of dollars from her share of the Surplus Revenue. And this furnishes, too, an additional reason why North Carolina should embrace the scheme. By the estimates of the Engineers, it appears that at least three millions of dollars, or about one fourth of the capital of the company, will be required to make the Road through North Carolina. This State will therefore actually receive one fourth of South Carolina's share of the Surplus Revenue, and her citizens will have distributed among them the immense sum of three millions of dollars. And this too, for the purpose of making a fixture which cannot be removed, which will constitute a part of the State, be subject to its laws, increase its revenue, and enhance the value of land in all the adjoining counties. Can any man compute the advantages to result from such an outlay of capital, and the benefits to be received both by individuals and by the state?

These then, are among the advantages which this Road offers. Need I ask the Senate, whether they are worthy the efforts which are demanded to secure them? Need I now ask whether you will accept the hand of fellowship which I have offered you, and advance with us in the undertaking? I see the generous spirit of the South has warmed your hearts—I see that your judgments are satisfied—that you now ask only that I shall exhibit the means by which this great enterprise is to be accomplished.

Unfortunately, the means provided by the present charter have proved wholly inadequate. Mere private subscription has been unable to raise more than one fourth of the sum required by the estimates. The books were opened under the charter, and by some evil coincidences the subscriptions at the West wholly failed, and South Carolina almost alone had to undertake the task of subscribing the four millions necessary to secure the charter. In doing this, her citizens have taxed their strength to the utmost; and the apathy of the other sections shows how futile are all expectations of further subscriptions, without some additional inducements. Eight millions more are necessary, and these can only be procured by the offer of advantages sufficient to attract the investment of capital. Even those who have already subscribed, disheartened by the lukewarmness of other States, and seeing that the means now at command are insufficient to effect the object, have come to the determination to abandon the present charter, unless measures are devised for procuring additional funds. We are thus brought to the issue—there is no mode of evading it. Additional subscriptions can only be procured by a grant of banking privileges. Ingenuity can devise no other method, unless the States at their own expense undertake the work—an undertaking, which it would be vain to speak of. There is no middle ground left, and the question now to be decided is between the grant of Banking privileges and the abandonment of an enterprise, the most magnificent which the South has ever conceived, and which involves the destiny of our country for many succeeding years.

Mr. Speaker, let us not deceive ourselves in this matter. We have now reached a crisis. Around us on every side, our countrymen are advancing with an energy, beyond example, towards prosperity and power. We alone are stationary; a strong effort has been made to arouse our people, and they are now awakened to the necessity of exertion. They are ready with but slight encouragement to advance in this glorious race, to urge their every power in behalf of the State, and to turn back the tide of commerce to our shores. If we lend them our sympathies—if we grant the aid which they require—all is safe, and our country must prosper and improve. But if we repress their ardour and now reject their advances, their spirits will be broken, their last hope will have fled. The more generous hearts which had offered you their aid, will have been frozen by your apathy. They will have turned away in disgust, and have sought more genial climes in which to expand; and long ere you will be able to arouse your people for another effort, other channels

of commerce will have been formed, through which your more enterprising neighbors will drain out your population, and leave your condition yet more desolate and ruinous.

The simple inquiry then is, will you encounter all these evils—will you forego all these advantages upon which I have descanted? or will you, in order to secure them, grant banking privileges to the company from which they are to be derived?

To resolve this question, it seems merely necessary to ascertain whether the people of North Carolina will gain more by the road than they will lose by the grant of a Bank charter. The advantages of the road have been already presented. Let us now consider the Bank charter, and see if there be any and what evils to which it may subject your people.

When this proposition was originally started in South Carolina, there arose not a little clamor about the danger from Banks—the derangement of the currency, and a host of other vague phantoms were conjured up, wherewithal to alarm the timid. Very little observation soon made the discovery, that the greatest portion of this noise proceeded from those who were interested in other Banks. The inference was the same which every farmer would naturally make, when he hears the old established village Tailor decanting upon the danger to be apprehended from some newly arrived brother of the craft, who may have set up his shop across the way. The very great regard to the welfare of his customers, which would induce the old established professor of the scissors, to advise against subjecting themselves to the practices of the new comer, would at once be valued at what it is worth. The same motives govern mankind, whether they handle the needle, or occupy the parlour of a Bank, and every opinion from a party interested must be received with great caution. Be it said, however, to the honor of those gentlemen connected with Banks in South Carolina, whose opinions were originally adverse to this project, that so soon as they had given due examination to the subject, most, if not all of them, abandoned their objections, and united heart and hand in advancing the scheme, and making it as perfect as possible.

Still, wherever the scheme is presented anew, it is but natural to expect opposition from this quarter; and it therefore becomes the more necessary that every man should form his own opinion. After all, when the matter is once explained, there is no great mystery about it. A bank is no more than an association of individuals, who, each having some money to spare, agree to add it together, for the purpose of lending it out to those who want it. Such a company, when confined to this object, can do no sort of harm to the community. On the contrary, both parties are benefited—the borrower by the accommodation, the lender by the interest he receives in return. It is not until this company begins to issue notes, which pass as money from hand to hand, that the public becomes interested in their doings. There is then a danger that the unwary may be taken in, if the company issues more of these than they are able to pay—and a contingent danger may also arise, that by inducing the people to take their notes when they have no actual need of money, the company may, as the merchants call it, force business. It is requisite that care should be taken to guard against these evils; and it will presently be seen in the case before us, that the precautions are simply sufficient.

But inasmuch as this Bank charter is proposed, merely as a means and induce ment to the making of the Rail Road, it further becomes us to provide that, while on the one hand, sufficient advantages must be offered to induce individuals to make the road; so, on the other, precautions must be taken to compel them, while enjoying the profits of the bank, to take the burden of completing the road. This equisite, it is thought has been fully attained by the provisions of the present charter, as will appear by a brief consideration of them.

In the first place, the bank can have no separate existence, and an interest in it can only be obtained by first subscribing to the railroad. Eight millions must be actually subscribed to the rail road, before the bank can be called into existence; and then, each subscriber to the rail road can only have fifty dollars in the bank, for every hundred he has subscribed to the rail road. These subscriptions are then made inseparable; so that a stockholder cannot sell one without the other. And although his rail road stock is made liable to pay the debts of the bank, he has not the corresponding advantage of making the banks liable for the Rail Road debts. Neither is he permitted at any time to withdraw from the Rail Road company, even by forfeiting what he has paid them, but he must also forfeit his bank stock. His interest in the Bank cannot be increased until the road passes entirely through North Carolina, and if within five years three millions worth of expenditure be not made on the road; or, if within ten years, twelve millions worth be not expended, or the road finished to Kentucky or the Ohio, or if the work at any time be suspended a whole year, the bank loses its charter. The capital, with which the bank may commence, is to be about a million, to be increased as the road ad-

vances, and it cannot be extended beyond six millions until the road successively reaches Tennessee and Kentucky.

Under these provisions it would seem to me not to be a question, whether sufficient precautions are taken against the Bank, but whether, with all these restrictions, individuals can be induced to take the stock. I trust that the anticipations of those who formed the charter may be realized—that the stock may be subscribed and the work progress. Be that as it may, the question for your present determination is, whether the charter such as it is, sufficiently guards against the infictions of public evil, and ensures the making the road. Or, in other words, whether for the sake of the road and its advantages, this State will charter the bank.

Satisfactorily to decide this matter, it seems to me that three considerations remain to be settled.

1. Will the capital to be created by this bank, be probably absorbed by the actual wants of the states in which it asks a charter?

2. Are sufficient precautions taken to secure the public from loss upon its notes?

3. Is the existence of the bank made dependent upon the construction of the road, and are the public sufficiently assured that the bank cannot abandon the road, and exist without it?

The first point appears to me, to be settled by a mere statement of facts. At present, the trade over the route of this road into South Carolina and Georgia, amounts to three millions of dollars. The whole circulation of this region is that of Southern banks, and if the banks now contemplated were merely to supplant this circulation, (which it would certainly do) a demand would at once be established beyond its power of supply. The capital of the bank will, at its commencement, probably not exceed a million of dollars, and this cannot be increased beyond two millions or thereabouts, until the road itself has made considerable advance. Whoever is acquainted with the subject will perceive, that this capital can be absorbed in South Carolina alone.

But when the road is extended into North Carolina, abundant demand for capital will at once be created. Take but one article. Suppose an outlet made for the iron of Lincoln. Instead of the diminutive establishments which now exist, works of an enlarged character will be constructed, and if but a few of these were in operation, a million of dollars could soon be advantageously used. Extend the same facilities to the zinc, lead and tin ones, which are said to exist in this region, and the demand is vastly increased. If, as I am informed, the tin ores in the western part of the State are as abundant as any abroad, and within the reach of transportation, here at once is a source both of demand for capital and of inconceivable wealth to your country—and this Rail Road will penetrate the very region of its location. But there is still another vast mine of wealth within your reach. The hemp raised in your mountain districts, and near the route of this road, is said to be equal to any in the world. The counties of Buncombe, Burke, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and those upon the Yadkin, possess a soil peculiarly adapted to its cultivation. The hemp produced has the advantage of manufacturing cotton bagging heavier and better than that imported from Europe. This at once will insure it a market—because the bag of cotton being sold by weight, the additional weight of bagging tells in the planter's account. Slight as this advantage would seem, it would give you the whole domestic market, and when you consider that the consumption of the South amounts to about two millions of yards, you will at once see another source of increasing demand for capital.

But suppose that the energies of your countrymen are at once properly directed to the water power, so advantageously located in healthy and fertile regions throughout your State, and then I ask, whether too much capital could be offered them. There is no reason, other than the want of resources and outlets, why another Lowell may not be erected on the banks of the Catawba. Here the advantages presented by nature are superior to those existing in Massachusetts—and yet there they have built a town and have set up manufactories, whose united capitals already exceed ten millions of dollars. Surely it cannot be contended that, in a country from whence they have to send to your shores for your cotton, and after working it into fabrics, return it to you for consumption, laden with the expenses of these various transportations; that in such a country, they have advantages over you, who, with one hand can pluck the cotton from your fields, and with the other can offer it to the consumers around you. It is obvious that with the smallest exertion on your part, in the most extraordinary state of things which these roads will produce, there will be a demand far exceeding the power even of this bank to supply.

2. Let us then consider whether, under the charter proposed, sufficient precautions are taken for the solvency of the Bank and the payment of its notes.

What are its means of payment? First, its capital must be paid in specie or its equivalent into the vaults of the banks of those states where subscriptions are taken—and this capital furnishes its primary means of payment. Then such

debts as may become due to it, with the profits and other assets which it may acquire, will be superadded. These are all the securities usually furnished by other banks. But this bank offers beyond all this, the liability of the whole rail road capital, amounting to twelve millions of dollars, with all the property of the company, and the personal credit of its individual stockholders, as far as they are bound under the charter. When the capital of the bank increases, its notes are still further secured by a rail road with a double track, the entire extent from Charleston to the Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio line successively; together with all the real estate, depositories, engines and materials appertaining thereto. It may safely be affirmed, that no bank in the United States can offer equal security.

But its solvency is still further secured by the precautions taken to prevent over-banking. Its issues are limited one-third below those allowed other banks. It is denied the privilege of lending, either upon its own or the Rail Road stock, until three-fourths of the capital is actually paid in, and then it can only lend to the extent of one half. It cannot permit the Rail Road Company to overdraw—and if at any time it delays paying its own notes in specie, it is liable to the exorbitant interest of 12 per cent. To frustrate any speculating schemes on the part of the officers of the bank, they are forbidden from acting as brokers, and the directors can receive no compensation for transacting business for others with the Bank.

But there is yet another provision which is particularly important inasmuch as it not only operates as a restraint, but consults the dignity of each of the states granting the charter. The act requires reports to be made annually to the respective legislatures not only of the condition of the parent bank, but of all the branches. This gives a supervisory power to each legislature; and by requiring a branch to be in each state, the laws of each can be made effectually to operate upon the whole corporation. Without a branch, it would be difficult for any of the states to act upon the institution; but with that provision, not only process can be served, but can in due course be enforced by the courts. Another salutary effect results from the establishment of a branch within the state. A place is thereby provided within your reach, at which the notes may be redeemed; and in case they are received at the Treasury, specie can be demanded for them within the limits of the state—and the soundness of the currency thereby tested.

3. Having thus exhibited the means taken to ensure a sound currency, let us pass to the last remaining consideration—are sufficient precautions taken to compel the Bank to have the Road constructed?

On this point there can exist not even a doubt. Before the bank can be created eight millions must first be subscribed to the Road. Then the Road must at no time be suspended for a year, or the charter of the bank is lost. Moreover, if an expenditure of three millions be not made on the Road within five years, and of 12 millions within ten years, the charter is forfeited. But besides all this, the bank capital cannot be increased beyond 2 millions until an amount equivalent to any contemplated increase shall have been first called in and expended on the Road. It cannot even then be increased beyond six millions until the road reaches Tennessee; nor beyond nine millions until the road reaches Kentucky; nor can it reach twelve millions until the road is constructed to Lexington.

The rail road funds are put in charge of a separate board of directors, and the payment of their instalments by the subscribers is secured by their being subject, in cases of default, not only to forfeiture of what they have paid to the rail road, but also to the bank. And when it is observed, that in the commencement the payments on each share in the bank will be twenty dollars in advance of the payments to the rail road, this forfeiture will be a serious check. Then there can be no sale of bank stock, unless the purchaser charges himself with corresponding rail road share; and the two are inseparably united. With these precautions, it will be impossible for the bank to get along without making the road.

Having thus considered the various provisions of the charter, it is hazardous little now to affirm, that the public can suffer nothing from this bank, and that the advantages presented to North Carolina by the road, are cheaply purchased by a grant of the banking privileges now asked. Nay, I am prepared to advance one step further, and assert, that the charter itself will afford a gain to North Carolina. It is known to all the Senators from the Western portion of the State, that the present circulation along the route of this road, is South Carolina and Georgia bank notes. The course of trade always determines the currency; and as the natural channel of this is to the South, Southern paper must forever continue to afford the chief circulating medium. For this reason, you have heretofore been unable to put your State bank notes in circulation in this quarter, and the contest will therefore be between the bank now proposed to be chartered, and the heterogeneous and unknown multitude which now supply the demand. Is it not obvious, that a bank having a charter in several States, and whose notes

are as sound as these will be, must supplant all others, and furnish a preferred currency to the people? And how vast will be the gain to your State, in thus exchanging unknown and doubtful paper over which you can have no control, for the notes of an Institution, with a branch in your own State, subject to your own supervision, and based upon the firmest security.

But there is still another important benefit which this bank will confer upon your people. At present the trade into South Carolina as said before reaches three millions of dollars. As this trade is not mere barter, the articles sold must of course be paid for in some kind of paper. At present, there being no circulating medium sufficient for the purpose, the greater part is taken back in bills of exchange at a cost of something near one per cent. besides a loss of interest for at least thirty days. Suppose North Carolina to furnish one third of this trade; the annual expense then upon her citizens merely for this exchange, would exceed ten thousand dollars. This tax will almost entirely be saved by this bank, because its currency will answer all the purposes of exchange in the different sections of the route, and will thus facilitate in every respect the operations of trade.

And what at last is the boon asked at your hands for benefits so vast and enduring? It is to grant that which you have given to the other banks in your state for a tax of one fourth per cent. on their capital—without deriving from them any public benefit or any other contribution to the improvement of the state. Compare this pittance with even the certain advantages offered by the bank now proposed. Here you have an outlay of three millions among your citizens—a road fastened to the soil, which is itself a source of wealth, and upon which you have reserved the right to levy taxes—the increased value of property which it will certainly produce—the villages to which it will as certainly give birth—the saving to your citizens in furnishing their exchanges—the substituting a sound and stable currency for one that is doubtful and unknown—besides all the other advantages upon which I have already so fully descanted. Can you refuse this boon? Will you reject the brightest hope of internal improvement which has ever beamed upon your state?

A refusal at this time on your part, Mr. Speaker, would be particularly unfortunate. It cannot have escaped your observation, that South Carolina has a choice of two routes to the commerce of the West—the one through your state—the other through Georgia. For reasons satisfactory to themselves, the Convention at Knoxville determined upon the route through your state, and South Carolina acting in good faith, now offers to redeem their pledge. If you reject that offer, she has no alternative left, and the Road through your state is lost forever. It is a question of some doubt, whether, in any event, the Georgia route to Memphis would not have been more advantageous to South Carolina. At all events, the energy with which Georgia is pursuing her rail roads, and the large subscriptions she has just made to them, indicate that she would zealously have united all her efforts with South Carolina, had the offer been made to her which is now made to you. The claim upon you therefore unites your interests with your honor, and acquires the most serious importance. If you refuse to acknowledge it, you abate the zeal and destroy the influence of those who preferred your alliance. They will be justly accused of having declined the advances of Georgia, whose earnestness in the cause of internal improvement has just been proved, for North Carolina, who will by your refusal, have evinced an apathy the most repelling. A revulsion of public feeling will be the result; all hope of union with you will be abandoned forever, and the golden tide of commerce will be turned from your shores to leave them yet more waste and desolate.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, canvassed all the views which have occurred to me, touching the subject of your deliberations. I have discharged my duty. It is now for you to act. Let no man mistake the position in which he stands. The vote of this Senate must now decide whether your state shall advance or recede. Upon every Senator there is an immense responsibility. If by his vote this work shall fail, what a reckoning will be demanded at his hand! If through his timidity or indifference, the people of your state shall be deprived of the benefits which this road offers, how great will be his condemnation! Destroy this project, and what hope is there from any other? Upon this the energies of the South have been concentrated. Public opinion has been directed to it from every quarter, and if it now fail, it will be futile to propose another. With it, falls prostrate all enterprise, and internal improvements will for us be the mere vision of a dream. And when the time shall arrive, if it ever shall, for being aroused from this dream, we shall then awake to the discovery that on the tide of emigration has ebbed away the life blood of the state, to moisten and fertilize the soil of our neighbors. Then perhaps we will content ourselves to sit down in despair, until a common misery and supineness shall insure us to our condition.

Mr. Speaker, I read in the expression of your countenance, that this shall not be, I see, you are ready to seize upon the moment, and advance to the rescue. Come then, let us, with united strength, press forward—let us initiate the general emancipation of our fathers, and the prize is ours—the noble prize of having established the happiness and prosperity of our country. Sir, we have all read in the schools, that in former days there was a people, at whose hands an emergency required a public work to connect their city with the sea. With instant alacrity, the whole population rushed forth—woman, child, and man. There, they made no count of consequences—the rich cast into the public treasury his gold, the poor his mite—it was enough that their country asked—and it was done—gloriously, nobly done. Sir, that city and that people have ever since stood foremost in the annals of nations. Those were days in which one might live and proudly claim the name of man. These are the men who have stamped upon their history characters so glorious and unfading, that even now, by their example, we and our children are taught in infancy the great lessons of public virtue.

Sir, let us not now forget these lessons, let us devote every power to the improvement of our country; and let us, without hesitation, instantly advance to stay the wounds under which she is now bleeding. Then, at least, if our efforts prove unavailing—if every remedy in our power be applied in vain—if the final ill must come, and our country must succumb—we shall have done our utmost to avert it, we shall have discharged our duty, and we shall at all events be allowed the melancholy satisfaction of declaring, this is no work of mine—thou canst not say I did it.

Captions of the Laws Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the session of 1836-7.

- PUBLIC ACTS.**
- 1 An act to receive the proportion of Surplus Revenue to which the state of North Carolina is entitled under the act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money. [To be deposited in the present banks of the state.]
 - 2 An act concerning Corporate Bodies in this state. [Thirty years the limit of all charters not specifically designated. To forfeit their charters if they do not avail themselves of the franchise in two years.]
 - 3 An act allowing Public Officers, or their deputies, to administer oaths in certain cases.
 - 4 An act to authorize Courts of Equity to direct their Clerks and Masters thereof to execute titles for all property sold under decrees of said Courts.
 - 5 An act to incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Rail Road Company.
 - 6 An act fixing the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered and paid for.
 - 7 An act declaring that the shares of stock in incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate.
 - 8 An act concerning the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in and for the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.
 - 9 An act to amend an act entitled, An act for the more uniform and convenient administration of Justice within this State, passed in the year 1806. [Establishes the 7th Judicial District, to be composed of the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe; also, the salary of Superior Court Judges at \$1050; subject to a deduction of \$100 for every court they fail to attend.]
 - 10 An act concerning the Public Printing in this State. [All public printing to be given by the Secretary of State to the lowest bidder.]
 - 11 An act empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.
 - 12 An act supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled An act to lay off the county of Davie.
 - 13 An act concerning the public arms now in the Arsenal of Raleigh and Fayetteville.
 - 14 An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company [Changes the title to that of "Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company"; and authorizes the construction of a road from Fayetteville above the Narrows of the Yadkin, with two branches from thence; one to Wilkesborough, and the other to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Road.]
 - 15 An act to amend an act entitled An act authorizing the entering unsurveyed lands, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians in the year 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon. [Prohibits the entry of lands allotted to Indians.]
 - 16 An act establishing Davie County.
 - 17 An act to amend an act entitled An act for the convenient administration of Justice within this state, passed in the year 1836.
 - 18 An act to amend an act entitled An act to establish a department for adjusting and liquidating the public accounts of this State, and for appointing a Comptroller, and for other purposes. [Provides for the biennial election of Comptroller, and continuing the term of service of the late Comptroller until the 1st of January, 1837.]

19 An act incorporating the General Mining and Manufacturing Association. [Capital \$250,000.]

20 An act concerning Brokers.

21 An act authorizing County Courts to settle disputed boundary lines between counties.

22 An act empowering County Courts of Record to change names.

23 An act providing for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake.

24 An act concerning the county of Dare.

25 An act to alter the time of holding the elections in the counties of Halifax, Northampton and Martin.

26 An act to lay off and construct a road from the town of Franklin, in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River, and thence to the Georgia line. [Appropriates \$9000 for the work, and Governor to appoint Commissioners to locate and lay off the road, who shall receive \$3 per day.]

27 An act to amend the charter of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

28 An act to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

29 An act prescribing the mode of selling and surveying the lands in this state, lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

30 A bill granting banking privileges to the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, with a capital of \$12,000,000.

31 A bill to change the site of the Court House and Jail of Hyde.

32 A bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capital of the State.

33 A bill to prevent frauds on the Cherokee Indians in this state.

34 A bill to amend an act, entitled an act concerning the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly.

35 A bill to aid the Internal Improvement of this State. [Provides that besides the fund heretofore set apart for Internal Improvement, there shall be added for that purpose all the surplus revenue received by this state from the Treasury of the United States under the late act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money, after deducting the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, which is to be devoted to the redemption of the public debts of the State, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid for the stock subscribed in the Bank of the State, and the portion which is to be added to the Literary fund, and to be applied to draining the Swamp lands according to the provisions of sundry acts of the present General Assembly; and provides further for subscribing two-fifths of the stock of the Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail Road; the Fayetteville and Western Road; and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road.]

36 A bill to drain the Swamp lands of this State, and to create a fund for Common Schools. [Appropriates \$200,000]

37 A bill to provide for the redemption of the scrip issued by the State, under the act of the General Assembly passed in the year 1815, and to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the state in the capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina.

38 A bill concerning the printing of the Revised Code. [Authorizes the printing of 5000 copies of the first volume and 1000 of the second volume.]

39 A bill to amend an act entitled an act to aid Internal Improvement in this State, passed at the present session. [Provides that \$100,000 from the funds set apart for internal improvement shall be appropriated for defraying the civil and contingent expenses of the government.]

40 A bill to alter the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Caswell.

41 A bill to authorize Wm. L. Blount and others, to erect a bridge across Great Contentna, near Washington's Ferry on said creek.

42 A bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1 An act to incorporate the Milton Manufacturing Company.

2 An act to emancipate Henry, Fanny and John, the slaves and children of Miles Howard.

3 An act restricting the term of Cumberland Superior Court to one week.

4 An act to emancipate Isaac, a slave.

5 An act allowing Compensation to Jurors in Ashe county.

6 An act to incorporate the Salem Manufacturing Company.

7 An act for the relief of John Timson, a native Cherokee Indian, and his family.

8 An act to authorize Ebenezer Pettigrew to build a bridge across Seppertown River.

9 An act to regulate the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the county of Ashe.

10 An act to repeal an act entitled An act for the better administration of Justice in the county of Haywood, passed in the year 1833, chap. 41, and for other purposes.

11 An act to incorporate the town of Greensborough.

12 An act to incorporate the town of Raleigh.

13 An act to incorporate the Rockfish Manufacturing Company.

14 An act to incorporate the Cano

Creek Farmers' and Mechanics' Cotton Manufacturing Company of Orange and Chatham.

15 An act to incorporate the capital stock of the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company.

16 A bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute in the town of Greensborough.

RESOLUTIONS.

1 Resolution in favor of Larkin Cox and Tilton Vestal.

2 In favor of Simon Smithwick, Martin county.

3 In favor of Turner and Hughes.

4 In favor of William D. Alexander.

5 In favor of James Harte, Carteret county.

6 In favor of Mary Sloan.

7 In favor of John H. Hill.

8 In favor of John Miller.

9 In favor of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

10 In favor of Samuel S. Gedney.

11 Directing the burning of Treasury notes.

12 Relating to the election of Governor.

13 Authorizing the Governor to draw for the payment of expenses of Cherokee land sales.

14 Authorizing Public Treasurer to receive the purchase money of late sales of Cherokee lands.

15 Directing the Public Treasurer to receive in payment for Cherokee lands certain notes of the Banks of Virginia and Georgia, and South Carolina.

16 In favor of James C. Turrentine.

17 Concerning the office of Public Treasurer.

18 Concerning Military Land Warrants.

19 In favor of Geo. Hoover, Sheriff of Randolph county.

20 In favor of Edward Stanley.

21 In favor of Green Hill.

22 In favor of William Thompson.

23 In favor of Heirs of Finlay M'Donald.

24 Authorizing the Governor to make provisions for receiving surplus revenue.

25 In favor of the heirs at law of James McIntire.

26 In favor of the legal representatives of the late George W. Montgomery.

27 In favor of Samuel F. Patterson.

28 In favor of the Public Treasurer.

29 In favor of the Doorkeepers.

30 In favor of the late Governor.

31 In favor of Leander Tritt.

32 In favor of John and Thomas Webb.

33 Concerning the postage of the Speakers of the two Houses.

34 Resolution concerning contingent expenses.

35 Appropriating \$5000 to the repairs of the Government House and Lot.

36 In favor of Kenneth Rayner.

37 A resolution instructing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to digest a plan for Common Schools, and report the same to the next General Assembly.

38 A resolution relative to the Journals of the Convention.

WEDNESDAY

Friday, January 27.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Monday last, having been in session sixty-four days. We have not room for our usual summary of the proceedings; but have given a list of all the acts and resolutions passed, with the exception of 115 which comprise the revised statutes. In our next we shall probably give farther particulars.

Congress.

January 12. In the Senate, the expunging resolutions of Mr. Benton came up for consideration, and Mr. Benton spoke at length on the subject. He was followed by Mr. Dana, who had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill reported by Mr. Campbell, from the committee of ways and means, to reduce the revenue, was taken up, and Mr. Corwin addressed the house at very great length in opposition, and Mr. Cushman in favor of the bill. A motion to lay the bill on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 119. The bill and the accompanying documents were then ordered to be printed.

January 13. In the Senate, the expunging resolution was again taken up. Mr. Dana concluded his remarks. Mr. Preston, Mr. Rives, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Niles also addressed the Senate; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to reduce the revenue was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union; and ten thousand copies of the bill and report of the committee of ways and means ordered to be printed.

January 14. In the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge presented a petition from the Board of Trade of the city of New York, praying the establishment of a National Bank at the city of New York, and representing the establishment of such a bank by Congress as the only remedy for the present deranged state of the currency and exchanges of the country.

The bill altering the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, N. C., was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate at

large on the bill prohibiting the sales of public lands, except to actual settlers and in limited quantities; after which the bill was postponed to Monday.

The expunging resolution was taken up. Mr. Clay having the floor; but on motion of Mr. Kent the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was mostly engaged in the consideration of private bills.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

January 16. In the Senate, the expunging resolution was taken up, and Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at length in opposition to it, and in vindication of the principles involved in the resolution of the Senate censuring the President. Mr. Buchanan followed in vindication of the expunging resolution, and in reply to Mr. Clay. He insisted that the meaning of *expunge*, as used in the resolution, was not literal, but metaphorical, merely implying that the passage in the journal operated upon would not be obliterated, but that its force as an act of the Senate would be annihilated. Mr. Bayard, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Strange, and Mr. Ewing also addressed the Senate on the subject. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Strange proposed several verbal amendments in the preamble and resolution, the import of which was to declare that the Senate resolution of 1834, censuring the President, was "not warranted by the Constitution, illegal," &c. instead of declaring that it was "unconstitutionally adopted." To these amendments Mr. Benton assented, and they were agreed to.

The debate having closed, and the question being about to be taken, Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate. He said that, upon the truth and justice of the original resolution of the Senate, and upon the authority of the Senate to pass that resolution, he had an opportunity to express his opinions at a subsequent period when the President's protest was before them. These opinions, he said, remained altogether unchanged; and had the constitution secured the privilege of entering a Protest on the journal, he should not now say one word on the occasion; although if what is now proposed shall be accomplished he knew not what would be the value of such a provision, however formally or carefully it might have been inserted in the body of that instrument. But as there is no such constitutional privilege, he could only effect his purpose by thus addressing the Senate; and he rose, therefore, he said, to make that Protest in this manner, in the face of the Senate, and in the face of the country, which he could not present in any other form. He then went on, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, as Senators from the state of Massachusetts, solemnly to protest against the whole proceeding.

Mr. Webster having concluded, the question on the adoption of the resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strange, Sevier, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Benton, observing that nothing now remained but for the Secretary to carry into effect the order of the Senate, moved that that be forthwith done.

The Secretary thereupon produced the record of the Senate, and opening it at the page which contained the resolution to be expunged, did, in the presence of such of the members of the Senate as remained, (many having retired,) proceed to draw black lines entirely round the resolution, and to endorse across the lines the words "Expunged by order of the Senate, the 16th day of January, 1837."

No sooner had this been done, than hisses, loud and repeated, were heard from various parts of the gallery, and the Chair (Mr. King of Alabama) ordered the gallery to be cleared. Mr. Benton said, "I hope the galleries will not be cleared, as many innocent persons will be excluded, who have been guilty of no violation of order. Let the ruffians who have made the disturbance alone be apprehended. I hope the sergeant-at-arms will be directed to enter the gallery, and seize the ruffians, ascertaining who they are the best way he can. Let him apprehend them, and bring them to the bar of the Senate. Let him seize the bank ruffians. I hope they will not now be suffered to insult the Senate, as they did when it was under the power of the Bank of the United States, when ruffians, with arms upon them, insulted us with impunity. Let them be taken and brought to the bar of the Senate. Here is one, just above me, that may easily be identified—the bank ruffian!"

The order to clear the galleries was revoked, and the sergeant-at-arms directed to apprehend the persons who had created the disorder. In consequence of this order the sergeant-at-arms presented an individual at the bar of the Senate, a tall, well dressed man, wrapped in a black over coat. Mr. Benton said that, as the individual had been taken from among the respectable audience in the gallery, and had been presented in this

public manner, with all eyes fixed upon him, he had perhaps been sufficiently punished in his feelings; and therefore moved that he be discharged from custody. To this course Mr. Morris objected, as unjust to the individual. Having been thus publicly brought to the bar of the Senate, he ought to have an opportunity of being heard. But the question being put was decided in the affirmative—yeas 23 to 1; and the individual was discharged from custody. The individual then asked if he should not be permitted to speak in his own defence; but the sergeant-at-arms was directed by the Chair to take him out, and the Senate adjourned.

January 17. In the Senate, Mr. Kent presented a memorial from the Grand Jurors of the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, soliciting that hereafter no petition may be received by Congress from societies or inhabitants of non-slaveholding states, for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker's land bill was taken up. Mr. Morris spoke at length upon the merits of the bill, and stated his reasons for preferring it in the form in which it was originally introduced; after which he offered an amendment, embracing the principle of graduation in the price of land in proportion to the time it had been offered for sale, which was agreed to—19 to 18.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Underwood asked to suspend the rule so as to permit him to submit a series of resolutions, declaring the sense of this house that it was not competent, under the constitution of the United States, to change, alter, expunge, mutilate or destroy the journals of either house of Congress; and also to provide measures for the safe keeping of the journals, and for the punishment of all persons, their aiders and abettors, who shall alter, change, deface, expunge or destroy any part of journal of either house after the adjournment *sine die*. But the rule was not suspended—yeas 77, nays 118.

Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the condition of the executive departments, was adopted by a vote of 165 to 9; the debate having been brought to a close by virtue of the previous question. In a few remarks offered by Mr. Wise before the question was taken, he said—"Now, it appeared, gentlemen seemed disposed to pass the resolution; to pass it, in order to save the administration party from the imputation of delaying action on the resolution by debate. He would ask, however, and he would thank gentlemen to answer him, whether they could now relieve themselves from this odious imputation—an imputation which they deserve. I tell you and the country (said Mr. W.) that I have been asking for this investigation for nearly two years. And how far are we now from the end of the session? Within six weeks of the end, with all our other duties to attend to, and we are told that this is a sufficient space of time to investigate the huge, the mammoth operations of this corrupt and profligate Administration."

A bill has been reported in the Senate, and is now before that body, to provide for supplying, as far as practicable, the loss of the records of patents, and of the valuable models of inventions, burnt in the late conflagration of that office. It proposes, among other things, the expenditure of a sum, not to exceed a hundred thousand dollars, to defray the expense of replacing the models, under the direction of Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose; this expense, and other expenses under the act, to be defrayed out of the surplus revenue of the Patent Office in former years, which is to be set apart, and to constitute a fund for that purpose.

National Intelligencer.

It is understood that General Santa Anna had an interview with the President of the United States, at the Palace, on Thursday, and was kindly and courteously received by him. They met again, it is said, a second time, yesterday. The subject of this conference may be inferred probably from the tenor of the official papers of which copies were sent to the Senate on Thursday last. *Ibid.*

University.—Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was elected a Trustee of the University, on Tuesday last, vice P. W. Kirtrell, resigned.

New Senate.—The President of the United States has notified the Senate to convene on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of holding an Executive session.

Indian Hostilities.—The Columbia Herald of January 3d contains the following information:

"Again the hostile Creeks have broke loose and committed depredations and murders. The plantation of Dr. Battle on Cowaga Creek was besieged by a party of Indians, five or more in number, who fired upon and killed one white man and two negro men, at the same time burning the dwelling and out houses on the premises of Dr. B. But five Indians were seen on the occasion, but there was reason to believe that a much greater number were concealed in the swamp. It is not known whether these Indians were those who still remained in Alabama

waiting to be emigrated, or whether they were stragglers returning from Florida."

Death of Black Hawk.—The Galena (Illinois) Advertiser says, that the celebrated Indian warrior Black Hawk, was recently drowned in the Iowa River, by the upsetting of his canoe, when returning from a treaty.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, January 17, 1837.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Den ex dem*, Washington v. Alexander, from Tyrrell—affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *McInnis v. McNamara*, in Equity, from Craven—affirming the interlocutory decree made in the Court below, and remanding the cause.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Swink, from Rowan, affirming the judgment of the Court below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Rasbury v. Porter*, in Equity, from Greene—dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in the case of the Justices of Perquimans v. Morris, from Perquimans—reversing the judgment below, and directing a new trial.

Also, in the case of the State v. Scott, from Buncombe—affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Cobb, from Wayne—affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of *Den ex dem*, Slade and Sikes v. Neal, in Equity, from Tyrrell—affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of *Harrum v. Wood*, in Equity, from Jones—affirming the decree in the Court below.

The United States Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, (says the New Haven Palladium of the 14th inst.) containing 70,000 stand of arms, was entirely destroyed fire on Wednesday last. The value of property destroyed cannot be much short of a million of dollars.

Dickinson College Burnt.—The buildings of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, were entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult. This literary institution was in the hands of the Methodist Episcopal conference, and with an efficient faculty was fast regaining the position which it once occupied as a classical school.

DIED.

At New Orleans, on the 31st ultimo, Miss MARY WHITTED, recently of this place, in the 20th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
27 Friday	6 54	5 4					
28 Saturday	6 55	5 5					
29 Sunday	6 54	5 6					
30 Monday	6 53	5 7					
31 Tuesday	6 52	5 8					
1 Wednesday	6 51	5 9					
2 Thursday	6 50	5 10					

New Year's Day, Jan. 1st, 1837. Full Moon, Jan. 1st, 1837. Last Moon, Jan. 1st, 1837.

A Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER and CURRIER, who can come recommended for sobriety and industry, can receive immediate employment and liberal wages, on application to the subscriber, four miles west of Ruffin's mill, Haw River. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. HOLT.

Orange county, Jan. 26. 54—4w

The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Spectator will give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

William Strayhorn & others, vs. Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, administrators, &c. and others.

Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$1 00. 54—6w

VALUABLE Newspaper Establishment FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers having determined to engage in a different pursuit, the SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for sale. The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov. 1836. 54—4

SINGULAR ABSENCE OF MIND.

Our brother editors all over the universe—that means from Bangor to Milwaukee—have been amusing their readers with remarkable stories of absence of mind; some of them singular enough, as the times go. One tells of a man who so far forgot what he was about as to put his neck in the boot-jack and pull his head off! Another, of a man who rose, washed himself, placed the bowl on the stand, and then threw himself out of the window and was broken all to pieces! A third, of one who put his pantaloons nicely to bed, covered them up, and then hung himself across the chair back, where he was much surprised to find himself hanging when he awoke next morning! Another, of some fellow straying away from home, forgetting that he had left a wife there, and marrying a second one! But that is not very singular. Well, we have a case to relate—a most extraordinary case—of this absence of mind, which came under our own observation. It is that of man—but before we tell the story, we have to request our brethren of the quill not to copy this article very extensively, as we feel for the individual of whom the story is related.—But to cut a long story short, we have a subscriber on our list, who has taken the Pioneer several years, and up to this day—such is his absence of mind—he has forgotten to pay us a single cent for our labour! This is true; we speak it on the honor of a editor. The man has never yet said to us, "You print a good paper, sir; and I think should be encouraged by prompt pay. Here is your pay." And this puts us in mind of a sermon; an excellent sermon; we once heard preached. We've forgotten the text; but no matter; the preacher spoke like one inspired:—

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind the Printer in our discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body—he knows not whom—his money is scattered every where—he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his press, his type, his journeyman's labor, his living; &c. must be punctually paid for. You Mr. —, and Mr. —, and a thousand others that I could name, have taken his papers, and your wives and your children, and your neighbors, have been amused and informed, and have improved by it—if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer or post for it;—you would rather go without your best meal than be deprived of your newspaper.—Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with the paper? Have you contributed your mite to pay him for his ink, his types, his press, his hand work, and his head work. If you have not, go pay him off, and sin no more.

Go pay him off, and sin no more.

A monster at Vienna, (in Germany,) stole two children, a boy and a girl, of very tender ages, from their parents, and shut them in a cellar remote from all human habitation—gave them only raw meat to eat, never spoke to them in human accents, and allowed them to hear only his own voice, when he tried to make it imitative of the sounds of wild animals. His object was to bring these unfortunates up as savages, and then exhibit them for money. By some accident, however, the poor prisoners were discovered, and the sordid miscreant has been delivered over to the law.

Freezing.—A young man in this town froze his foot, which was perfectly cured in less than 24 hours, by the application of a poultice made of yeast and Indian meal—it is equally beneficial when applied to a burn. *Boston Silk Manual.*

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THOMAS FLINT has commenced an English school in the Male Academy in Hillsborough. Price for tuition for the lowest class will be three dollars per quarter, which will comprise Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. For the highest class four dollars per quarter, which will comprise English Grammar, Geography, and Merchants' Accounts by the Double Entry or Italian form. To be paid in advance, with the addition of 25 cents for fire wood during the cool season.

January 16. 53—

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in a pleasant part of the town. Any person may know the terms, &c. by applying at this office.

January 19. 53—

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES. Four of which are Follows, two Women and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HOADLEY, } Ex'rs.
ALFRED STALEY, }

January 6. 53—11M

LENNY'S

North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1837,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 3. 43—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood are requested to recall that in this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

LOOK AT THIS!!



SOLE GOODS.

LATIMER & MEBANE,

Have just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queenware, Hats and Shoes.

Besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35—



Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 41—

Hillsborough

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Session will open on Thursday the 26th instant, under the same approved and experienced teachers to whom the school is already indebted for a long and faithful course of instruction. The studies of the several classes will continue as heretofore. In consequence of the advanced prices of the times, the teachers are reluctantly constrained to increase a little the tuition-fee of each class. The prices for the ensuing session will be as follows:

For 4th Class - - - \$12 00
2d and 3d Class - - - 15 00
1st Class - - - 17 00
Instruction in Music - - - 25 00
Instruction in Drawing & Painting 12 00
in Needle-work - - - 3 00

W. M. GREEN,

Superintendent.

January 4. 51—4w

Public Sale.

ON the 9th of February next, I shall sell, at public outcry, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in Hillsborough, a very likely NEGRO GIRL, about eighteen years old. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser.

WM. N. PRATT, Guardian

of the children of Mrs. Willie, late late Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of Thomas Jones deceased.

January 12. 59—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Septic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Ten Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber in August last, a Negro man named SAM, about fifty years of age, common size, dark complexion, has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or confined so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

December 13. 49—6wp

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposits, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51—3m

To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for three months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Application be made soon.

June 16. —46—

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time convinced, that English Schools of the first order were greatly needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might acquire that kind of practical knowledge which will qualify them to become good, useful, and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied, that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these sound headed and honest hearted fathers, who are emphatically termed the bone and sinew of our republic; but who, for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their sons that kind of an education which would have prepared them for greater service to their country.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this Institution, will use his best endeavors to render it the first of its kind. A detail of his plan cannot here be given; but he will simply say, his object will be to make good English scholars. Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school flatters himself that he will be patronized by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education; but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, which is intimately connected with Agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be \$45 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Rock House, nine miles west of Chapel Hill and twelve miles south west of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there cannot be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.

Orange County, Dec. 31. 51—3m

The editors of the Raleigh Standard and the Milton Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of January 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A The Justices of Orange County Court

B James Armstrong

C John Brown or William

D John Brown or William

E John Brown or William

F John Brown or William

G John Brown or William

H John Brown or William

I John Brown or William

J John Brown or William

K John Brown or William

L John Brown or William

M John Brown or William

N John Brown or William

O John Brown or William

P John Brown or William

Q John Brown or William

R John Brown or William

S John Brown or William

T John Brown or William

U John Brown or William

V John Brown or William

W John Brown or William

X John Brown or William

Y John Brown or William

Z John Brown or William

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for every description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

Has located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3. 43—

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Proprietor.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

September 8. 35—

STRAY

TAKEN up by James Ray,

sent, living on the waters of the north fork of Little River, eleven miles north east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 21st of December last, a red and white COW, marked with a crop of the right ear, and under bit and hole in left ear, and torn or cut out to the end of the ear.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

January 12. 53—3wp

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Hugh Cur-

ry, living six miles south from Hillsborough, on the old road leading to Chapel Hill, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 7th of January, a black and white COW, marked with a large slit in the left ear, a crop and under bit in the right ear, and the end of her horns cut off.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

January 16. 52—3wp

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JOHN J. FREELAND & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement with John J. Freeland, who has become the purchaser of the whole concern.

J. J. FREELAND,

JAMES WEBB.

The subscriber will hereafter give his constant personal attention to the business of the Mill, and hopes to deserve a share of public patronage.

JOHN J. FREELAND.

January 5. 51—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased, Giles Rogers, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, Samuel Johnston, Paul Terrell and Sally his wife, and John Rogers,

against

John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers,

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

OH. MASON, Clerk.

Price adv \$3 75 51—6w

Stray Hog.

A STRAY Hog came to the premises of the subscriber, near Albright's Post Office in Orange county, on the 20th of December, supposed to be from a drove which passed by. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying charges.

EUPHENE B. KERR.

December 26. 51—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, admr. of Wm. Cozart, decd., & others,

vs.

Williams D. Carrington and Family his wife, Hubbard Cozart, & William Cozart.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not residents; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace, & others,

vs.

John Cozart's heirs, & others.

Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Elizabeth Cozart, children and heirs at law of John Cozart, deceased; the children and heirs at law of William Cozart, deceased; Lemuel Cozart, and Charlotte Diment, widow of Matthew Diment, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks,